

- \* Four basic types of social movements
- \* 1) Revolutionary Movement
- \* Attempts to change society totally, advocate to replace entire social structure
  - \* Example: American Revolution

- \* Four basic types of social movements
- \* 2) Reformative Movement
- \* Attempts to make more limited changes, reform specific areas
  - \* Example: Women's Liberation Movement

- \* Four basic types of social movements
- \* 3) Redemptive Movement
- \* Focuses on changing people completely, expect a complete individual transformation
  - \* Example: Cults

- \* Four basic types of social movements
- \* 4) Alternative Movement
- \* Seeks only limited changes in people
  - \* Example: Mothers Against Drunk Driving

# Value-Added Theory

\* Value-Added Theory (Smelser) identifies six conditions that need to be met for a social movement to occur.



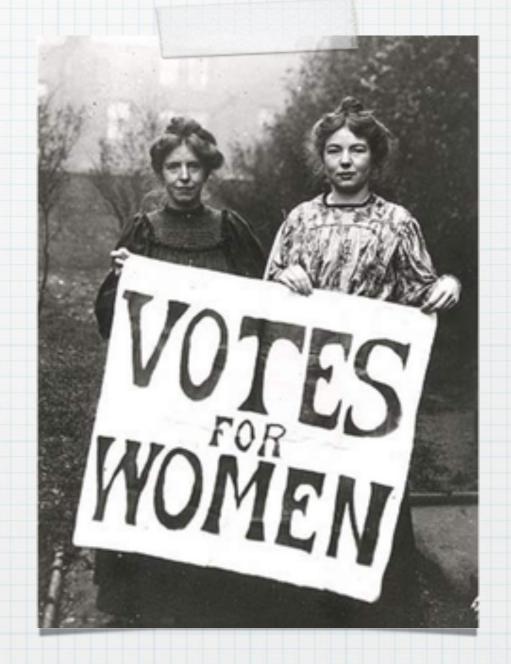
Structural Conduciveness	Environment must be movement friendly
Structural Strains	Presence of conflict within society
Generalized Beliefs	Recognition that there is a problem
Precipitating Factors	Signifigant events must call people to action
Mobilization of Participants for Action	Collective action (rallies, leaflets)
Social Control	Actions of media, police, government lead to success or failure

# Resource Mobilization Theory

\* Resource Mobilization Theory: focuses on how members of a social movement gain necessary resources (money, labour, organization)



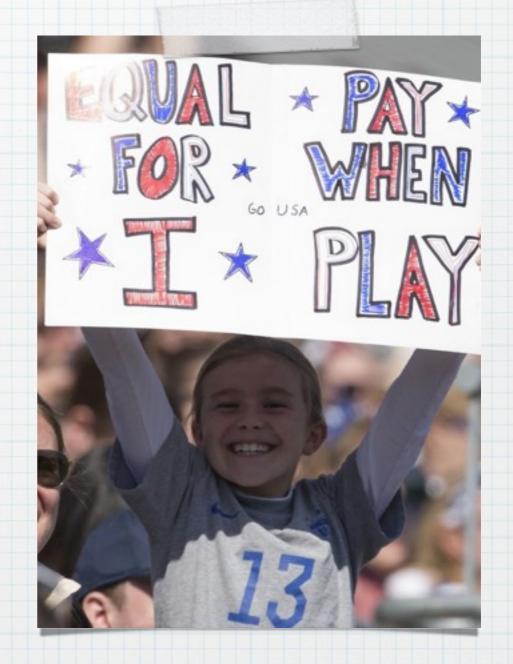
- \* Women's Movement
  - \* First wave (mid 1800s) focused on voting, right to vote 1918



- \* Women's Movement
  - \* Second wave (1960s) focused on equality in the labour force



- \* Women's Movement
  - \* Third wave (early 1990s) focused on other inequalities such as equal representation in government, sex discrimination in education, legal abortions



- \* Environmental Movement
  - \* Late 1900s by protesting the building of dams and chemical spraying

- \* Environmental Movement
  - \* 1967 Air of Peath aired, brought light to air pollution, water pollution, and pesticide use



- \* Environmental Movement
  - \* Today majority of the focus is on climate change



- \* Labour Movement
  - \* Mid nineteenth century brought about the need to improve labour conditions and protect workers
  - \* In the early twentieth century the creation of unions was introduced